to pay taxes on then without being questioned during the last three years and the number of times such oportunities were provided;

(c) what is the amount of unaccounted money disclosed after such opportunities were given; and

(d) what further measures Government propose to take to eradicate black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) (a) There is no official estimate of the amount of black money in circulation in the country. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in their report on "Aspects of Black Economy in India" have estimated the black income for 1983-84 between Rs. 31584 to Rs. 36786 crores. The authors have, however, admitted that their estimate is based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which can be challenged.

(b) and (c) An 'Amnesty Scheme' has come into operation from 15-11-85 and will continue upto 31-3-87. As per the scheme persons can disclose their unaccounted income and wealth without fear of penalty and procecution. This is the only opportunity given during the last 3 years to persons having unaccounted money. Since the Scheme has been recently extended upto 31-3-87, the exact quantum of unaccounted money will be known only after completion of the scheme.

(d) Government is fully committed to combating tax evasion. All possible measures to curb generation of black money, legislative, administrative and institutional, are being taken from time to time. The Amnesty Scheme and Liberalisation of Summary Assessment Scheme is, however, only one limb of the policy. The other limb is intensive scrutiny and searches and seizures in the remaining cases so as to leave no doubt in the minds of tax payers that they cannot get away with anything they declare in their returns of income.

Controversial map published by South Korea on the eve of Asian Games

130. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the map published by South Korea on the eve of Asian Games did not show Jammu and Kashmir as part of India; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The map of India projected by the Seoul Asian Games Organising Committee (SAGOC) did not correctly depict the inter-national boundary of India since it had excluded the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Smt. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports and leader of the Indian official delegation and the Indian Ambassador in Seoul protested to the South Korean authorities against the incorrect depiction of the map of India. SAGOC regretted the error which had been committed and took some measures to rectify it.

Jute modernisation fund

131. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Rs. 150 crores Jute Modernisation Fund; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and how this Fund is proposed to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt. of India have announced the setting up of Rs. 150 Crores Jute

Modernisation Fund Scheme which will be implemented by IFCI as the lead All India Financial Institution for Jute Industry. The Scheme has become operative with effect from 1st Nov. 1986 for a period of 2 years to be reviewed thereafter.

The assistance under the Jute Modernisation Fund would be available to all existing jute mills including weak but potentially viable jute units.

The most important feature of the scheme is that upto 80 per cent of the stipulated promoters contribution, Special loan at concessional rate of interest of 6 per cent will be available to weak but potentially viable units.

A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Textiles has been set up to review the progress of implementation of the Scheme.

Meeting of standing committee on labour

132. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour was held in New Delhi on September 23, 1986; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the subjects discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is attached.

Statement

Details if subject discussed in meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on 22-23 September, 1986 at New Delhi and outcome thereof

Item—1

Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act-restructuring of industrial relations and the dispute settlement system.

The Standing Labour Committee considered the various aspects of the proposed amendments of Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions' Act. There was wide ranging exchange of views frim the members of the Committee, representing workers, employers, and the Government. It was recognised that the existing disputes settlement mechanisms and structures need substantial change. The need for having statutorily recognised bargaining agents at unit and industry levels was also recognised. It was felt that efforts should be made to ensure that existing multiplicity of unions is reduced and the trade unions become effective and strong in organisation. The need for taking measures to promote and encourage growth and internal leadership was also generally shared.

Government may keep in mind the various viewpoints expressed in the Committee while formulating its final proposals in this regard.

Item—2

Mobilisation of resources by the general public sector undertakings during the 7th Five Year Plan.

The Standing Labour Committee noted that a Tripartite Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Secretary had been set up for reviewing the progress made by the Central Public Sector undertakings in the mobilisation of resources needed for investment during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The position in this regard may be regularly reviewed by this Committee and the Standing Labour Committee kept advised of the position from time to time.

Item—3

Unorganised Labour-issues and challenges.

The Standing Labour Committee noted that 90 per cent of the Labour force in the country was in the unorganised sector, and that greater attention needs to be paid to the problems faced by such unorganised workers. The extent legislation needed to be properly implemented and